ABSTRACT

A method of an optical disk drive for determining both an optimum write power and an optimum tracking offset value using a test area reserved for a conventional OPC operation by determining a coarsely adjusted laser power using a portion of the test area, determining an optimum tracking offset using another portion of the test area, and determining an optimum write power using the remaining portion of the test area. The optimum tracking offset ensures that the RF signal is not affected by a wobble formed on a groove.